TO THOSE WHO KNOW here was a time, in days gone by, re freemen raised the battle-cry Ere freemen raised the battle-ory
Against oppression's fron hand,
That sought to crush their ngive land,
When, deep in solemn conclave met,
Our patriot sires, their sentries set,
To guard from each intrusive eye
Their secret deeds, of import high,
That time was when the calm prevailed
Ere lightning on the foc was hailed!
Yet in thoir councils treacherous feet
Found entrunce off to their retreat.
But did our sires their cause forego,
Or shrink before the secret foe?
Our country's history answers, no?

Our country's history answers, no!

Degenerate sons of sires like those!
Why stand ye now with quaking knees
Why tremble at a traiter's word,
Whose feeble voice is scarcely heard?
What, though your secret deeds are kno
Ye need not blush those deeds to own!
For, o'er the land your fathers gave
Behold their starry banner wave!
Befurn of mind—be true of hear!!
Like freemen, act a freeman's part!
The time will come, not long its stay,
When ye may say, in open day,
Our country must and shall be free!
All despots from its shores must flee!
To God, alone, we how the knee!

K.

St. Louis, October 5, 1854.

The following preamble and resolution adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the American party" in this city, and will doubt less be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country,

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presess, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, assail principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public complayment such officeholders as enter-tain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whigs and Democrats for an houset difference of opinion: therefore—

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigilant guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American aystem, to whose overthrow they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathfeen

potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrow they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequesthed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and slarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have struggled in honest conflict over contested principles and measures, all of which are now settled, yet in the present crisis of danger to all that both parties hold dear we will bury every remembrance of past opposition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our forgunes, and our sacred bonor" not to cease our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that new meanes it.

Resolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal principles of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard for the constitution in all its provisions, upon which are based our glorious American principles—freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, together with a school system for the diffusion of intelligence, sanctified by an open lible as the rule of faith and practice, holding as an established principle that intelligence and virtue are sesontial to the success of a free government.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our country the victims of tyranny from foreign lands, and offer them a place by our side under the shield of our constitution, we claim for Americans the right to govern their own country; and those

the pursuit of happiness.

in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the fourth resolution of the meeting at Carusi's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States proscription of all officers of the federal government who may have thought fit to become members of the association of Know Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuts of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

ment, and calls for the prompt and declisive rebike of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resolved, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and aiways, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruibons effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyrangy and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and is the censeless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and although we might higher they are accounted.

from the opinious, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the official positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion arged upon im by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-scakers at the expense of many who zealously and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

remoral under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President
of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that
almost daily issue from certain presses against the
"fisionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract
those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we
were astonished to hear the pressing invition in the
second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political
antecedents," to form a "fusion" with them in their
fature action—an invitation broad enough to include
(farrison). Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglas, besides
their coadjutors in the two houses of Congress.

Resolved, That we, too, appeal to all Americans
who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and
the constitution, which "smat be preserved," and
the constitution, which established and maintains it,
and the rights of the States which compasse it, and
especially to the religious, the moral, and the orderloving classes, to unite with us in effecting the refurns necessary to the safety and presperity of our
country, believing, as we do, that it is high time the
cureer of interested and unscrupulous demagogoes
should be checked, and the government be placed in
the hands of men acquainted with its character and
aspirit, and who duly value its countless blessings.

And whereas we believe in the competency, ability,
and right of American-born citizens to govern their
own country; therefore:

Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in
elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emoument, or homor under our government; nor will we
vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any
American-born citizens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign
prince, potentate, power, or authority.

Resolved, That we naturalization laws ought to be
totally repealed or materially altered,

DREADFUL .- A train of thought was encoun The schoolmaster lossing his presence of mind switched the train off, and the consequence was, several ideas were knocked in the head. The most singular part of this occurrence was that there was never any ideas in the head be

A maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting A incid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day, "I can bear adversity, I can encounter hardships, and with stand the changes of fickle fortune, but oh! to live and droop, and die a single pink, I can't endure it, and, what's more, I won't!"

There is a certain kind of vice that some persons will shun if they are ever so bad—that

From the Louisville Courier. KNOW-NOTHINGS.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.

We hold that it is the duty of the public to expose all associations calculated to make serious havoc upon the franchise of suffrage. We live in a country that enjoys in full perfection the blessing of free inquiry. The primary assemblages of the people and the press are all sufficient for freedom of inquiry into all political matters, and almost everything may be trusted to those two institutions.

A great alarm is evidently felt in regard to the Know-Nothings. They pervade all political space; now floating in empyrean ether, now delving into subterranean recesses, now walking the streets at noonday, and anon hovering over the midnight dreams of candidates. They are a raw-head and bloody-bones which frighten the mere politician almost as herridly as a turnip-lantern lighting up the gloomy vaults of the graveyard. Unseen they move; are as ubiquitous as the familiars of the oldashfoned inquisition. But, though unseen, they are not unfelt. The Know-Nothings give no warning cry to "stand from under," but smash politicians into a cocked hat so effectually, that though thoroughly used up, the sorees and bruises are as universal that the receivers no warning cry to "stand from under," but smash politicians into a cocked hat so effectually, that though thoroughly used up, the sores and bruises are so universal, that the receivers do not know where it hurts. Old fogyism is trembling everywhere. It scarcely dares to move for fear of dying, and it is so affected with hypochondria, as if it were imagining itself a tea-pot on the hearth; it orders the shovel, tongs, and poker, to be moved far away, for fear that some clfin Know-Nothing, in flitting across the fire-place, may knock over some loose thing that may finish the tea-pot. Queen Mab, when riding forth in her chariot made of a hazel nut, never troubled the brain of any sleeper more than the Know-Nothings do the political aspirants. They once knew something about starting for office, but now-adays their shibboleth is at a discount. The Know-Nothings will have nothing to do with it, and they hang like a glocmy, spectral pall over all the highways and byways of political life. There is but one sign-board of the Know-Nothings that seems to be altogether legible. As well as we can decipher it, it says that the candidate who foregets that there is an American. As well as we can decipher it, it says that the candidate who forgets that there is an American people, and luxuriates in courting the for-cign vote, is doomed. He is at once placed upon the Know-Nothing wheel, and a single turn of that instrument crushes every bone in his body. It is done so efficiently that the victim is able to console himself with the re-flection, that it cannot be done scale. He is

mis body. It is done so emechaly that the victim is able to console himself with the reflection that it cannot be done again. He is beyond the reach alike of surgery and of the vis medicatrix natura. The curious part of the operation is, that a tasteless, inodorous chloroform is administered, for we saw a number of victims on Monday who were on the wheel and were regular Know-Nothings in one phase, for though the joints were being drawn asunder, and the bones preparing to be mashed, the martyrs were utterly unconscious that anything unusual was going on until it was all over. There must have been rare amusement, if Know-Nothings know anything of that enjoyment, at the Know-Nothing lodges when they found themselves repudiated by some of the candidates. The Know-Nothings reciprocated with an awful reciprocity, and there was sary smell of sulphur during the reciprocation we cannot tell.

These are a part of the public signs of Know-

cation we cannot tell.

These are a part of the public signs of Know-These are a part of the public signs of Know-Nothingism. Another awful feature of its work is its unmistakable efficiency. The Know-Nothings leave no weak place in their work, for people to quarrel over. A trip-hammer does not make its impression with more palpable signs. If we were a candidate for office we should thank the Know-Nothings to address us a little note informing us of their intentions. If the note smell of repudiation of our claims

a little note informing us of their intentions. If the note smelt of repudiation of our claims, we should hasten to decline the canvass under the plea of other pressing engagements. There cannot be the least amusement in getting such a cuff as the Know-Nothings administer, nor any special consolation in the fact that the awful paw which gave it is as much hidden as "the man that struck Billy Patterson with that brick." We should greatly prefer taking Sancho Panza's fate at blanket-tossing. And we wish the fraternity of Know-Nothings distinctly to understand that, if we have said anything in this faithful historical sketch to hurt their feelings, or in betrayal of their secrets, we heartily ings, or in betrayal of their secrets, we heartily beg their pardon, and will submit to any pen-ance rather than feel one of their mysterious the knocks. We feel it to be our duty to "expose" the Know-Nothings, but we do not wish to hurt their feelings, if they have any. The public have a right to all the light that can be let into

have a right to all the light that can be let into
the secret, new subterranean caverns that are
yawning with their dreadful mouths, seeking
whom they may devour.

We have taken a great deal of pains to get
information in regard to the Know-Nothings.
We have suspected parties watched—we have
watched suspected rooms, and our decided conviction is, that the Know-Nothings are those
departed spirits which kept up such an awful
rapping some time ago. Our conclusions are

rapping some time ago. Our conclusions are based upon the following facts: The rapping business died out about the time the Knowbased upon the following facts: The rapping business died out about the time the Know-Nothings began their affairs. Inasmuch as the rapping has ceased, the spirits have opened a new branch of business. Instead of tripping up tables and chairs, they are now tripping up tables and chairs, they are now tripping up candidates. While rapping was the go, one of the most curious of its phenomena was revealed to the spectators while standing at windows opening out upon space. A buzzing sound would strike the glass forcibly from the outside. This is very much the game of the Know-Nothings; they are buzzing everywhere, and the uninitiated have not the least conception from whence the sound cones. We hear the noise wherever we go; now it is above our head, we look up, and, presto, it is beneath our feet. We hear it on our right hand, turn to catch it and it is on our left. And it has often been noticed that the most distinguished rappers are noticed that the most distinguished rappers are

regular Know-Nothings.

The communications sent from Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others as rappers, would not have done their intellects much credit in this world, and it is now evident that they it in this world, and it is now evident that they were taking their degree in a lodge of Know-Nothings. And the climax of the analogy is decisive—these Know-Knothings have nothing to do with foreigners in this country, as far as we know anything on this subject, and it is well known that the mediums never started a Dutchman or an Irishman in all their intercourse with the rappers. It seems to us that this argument is irresistible. It may nossibly this argument is irresistible. It may possibly derive some strength from the fact that the spirits have no use for an infallible head, and it is apparent that the Know-Nothings do not hold the Pope of Rome in any special favor. How curious that the rappers have dropped their old "inediums" and seized the ballot-box

as a medium.

In this state of things we think it is the In this state of things we think it is the sheerest folly to be fighting an army of impalpable, intangible Know-Nothings, from whom up blood can be drawn, no matter how hard they may be struck, nor what may be the instrument, unless one could find that celebrated sword of Amadis de Ganl, for which Don Quixot de la Mancha longed. For our part, we intend to keep on the best possible terms with the Know-Nothings. Messrs. who give no warning, not even a rattle, but without a word of apology, explanation, or even of courtesy, knock you into the middle of the next century as the first hint of their presence, are not to be trifled with. We claim to be enough of a Know-Something to prefer not catching such a blow as that which Col. Benton received from the Know-Nothings at St. Louis the other day. the Know-Nothings at St. Louis the other day, If, at a single pass, they could so annihilate a gentlement of the size of Cel. Benton's conceptions of himself, we have a curiosity to know, but not experimentally, what they would do

with us if we were to come between the wind

command the belief of all thinking persons.
Time may medify some of the views, but in the
main we think there will be no essential alteration required. We commend the subject to
the consideration of our readers.

From the New York Courier.

The only positive work which the constitution does in regard to foreigners is to proserible. The constitution has but five clauses touching the subject: four of them are prohibitory, and the other simply permissive. There is no guarantying clause whatever. We must be pardoned for recalling the very language of the constitution, for this progressive generation is fast losing sight of even the plainest features of that document:

Section 5, article II, of the sonstitution, says:
"No person, except a satural dorn crizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President XII, of the constitution, says:
"No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States." That is proscription.
Section 3, article I, says: "No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of these United States." That is proscription.
Section 2, article I, says: "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been NEW YEARS A CHIZEN Of these United States." That is proscription.
Section 2, article I, says: "No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been REYEN YEARS A CHIZEN Of these United States." That is proscription.

These are disabilities imposed upon foreigners after they have been made citizens. But, more than this, the constitution leaves it discretionary whether to make them citizens at all. It simply confers the power, simply permits.

Section 8, article I, says: "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Nothing whatever obliges Congress to exercise this power, or restricts its range in either directions. From the New York Courier.

Nothing whatever obliges Congress to exercise

this power, or restricts its range in either direction when it is exercised. Congress may require two years previous residence, as was required by the act of 1790; or five years, as by the act of 1798; or twenty-one years, as now demanded; or it may withhold naturalization entirely. The question is purely one of expediency. It is true that after the naturalization has been conferred it cannot be retracted. Congress has no power to make crizens who have become such by its own acts. But nobody proposes this.

But there is blunder in supposing that naturalization confers the right of voting. It does no such thing. It has nothing to do with voting one way or the other. There are naturalized people who cannot vote; there are non-naturalized people who cannot vote; there are non-naturalized people who can vote. Foreigners in many of the western States vote after a year's or a half year's stay in the country, though a stay of five years is necessary for naturalization. In some of the southern States a property qualification is necessary to the right of voting, and no person, whether natural born or naturalized, can vote without it. Congress can naturalize, but Congress cannot confer the power of voting. That power is conferred by the States alone, and by each according to its own sole discretion, in the yay defined by itself in its own State constitution. Dach State is sovereign in that respect. It bestows the power of voting according to its own view of its own interests. There is no such thing as a natural right to vote. They who talk of it show themselves ignorant of the very elements of civil government. The election franchise is a franchise, and the very definition of a franchise is a right granted, in distinction from a right inherent. In respect to suffrage, the right is granted by the constitution, and as this grant changes the right changes. There is not a State in the Union in which the grant is not a State in the Union in which the grant is not a State in the Union in which the grant is not a certain age; w

violate. report of Robert Taylor, chief of police, has been submitted, and mark the facts therein

Whole nu		9,456			
Commitme	ents				8,155
Males			*		7,378
Females					2,065
Foreigners					7,671
Americans					1,787
Minora	4				1,228
	Hous	a of	Corre	ctim	-

By the quarterly report of Charles Robbins, master of the house of correction, it appears that there were in the quarter ending the 20th

., 681 persons at the institution	0, As	Tu	dlow
Males of American parentage			85
Males of foreign parentage		*	389
Males of unknown parentage		*	9
Number of males			476
Females of American parentage	0	*	32
Females of foreign parentage			172
Females of unknown parentage	1		1
Number of females -			205
House of Industry			

By the report of Dr. J. M. Moriarty, super-intendent of the house of industry, it appears that during the quarter ending September 30, the number of persons admitted to that institution was 373:

Americans -Foreigners Children of foreigners Lunatie Asylum.

Dr. C. A. Walker, superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Asylum, reports that 286 pr-sons have been under treatment during he past quarter, of whom only sixty-eight were Americans; that there are now 266 persons there, of whom only sixty-four are America [American Patrie.

Because you can swallow a beefsteak, lon't think you can swallow a whole ox in that manner. Many a man, who might have beengreat on a moderate thing, has become nothing on a big one. If you want to succeed in an matter, just stick to that which is in your power.

A CARDINAL'S OFINION OF THE MAS.-The Abbe Malot expressing a doubt to Richelien, how many messes would save a soul, he Cardinal replied, "Pno! you are a blockhad—as many as it would take snow-balls to heat an oven."

When their Know-Nothingism.

We have thus, as in duty bound, given our readers a satisfactory explanation of the order of Know-Nothings. It is much the best exposition of that body that we have seen, and will PROTESTANTISM .- " Where was your Church

POLICY OF REPEALING THE NATU-RALIZATION LAWS IN VIEW OF ASI-ATIC EMIGRATION.

The accessions to the foreign element in our population is no longer confined to emigrants from European nations. The rapid settlement of the golden region of California, and the scarcely less productive territory of Oregon, has brought the United States into the immediate of the control of has brought the United States into the immemediate neighborhood of the Chinese Empire.
The march of civilization which thousands of
years ago commenced upon the plains of Asia
westward, has at length brought it nearly back
to the craffle of its infancy; and its light, a
thousand fold increased in brilliancy, is now
reflected back across the Pacific, from the
shores of our new world. It has penetrated
the Celestial Empire, for ages sealed against
all nations, and her teeming thousands are
leaving the "flowery kingdom" to cujoy the
blessings of our civil and religious liberty.

The exodus from Ireland and the flight from
Germany are but faint examples of what the
emigration from China is destined to effect in
the United States. Nor is this multitude of
citizens in prospective destined to be confined
to the western shores of the continent. We
are opening new lines of travel; shortening
the time of transit from the Atlantic to the
Pacific States; increasing the intercourse be-

the time of transit from the Aliantic to the Pacific States; increasing the intercourse between two distant sections; and yet we have but commenced the mighty work of facilitating intercommunication. Ten years may not elapse before the iron steed shall be heard dashing before the iron steen small or irvers, and striding across the mountains now separating populous regions of freemen. Progress can no longer be measured by the scale of past advancement. Former eras are crowded into

There may be those master spirits upon the political arena, who will witness, like the locusts of Egypt, coming up over the whole land, not simply scattered in bands, until they number ten thousand, as they do in California, but coming by families, a perpetual stream of life, into our cities of the Gulf, ascending our mighty rivers, entering upon every species of industrial employment, and with customs, manners, religion, habits of thought and language, as distinct from us as they are in race or civilization. An empire over-populated with its 200,000,000 of inhabitants, is now ready to pour its hordes of emigrants upon our shores, There may be those master spirits upon the pour its hordes of emigrants upon our shores, to furnish us with an inexhaustible supply of future voters, legislators, office-holders, and ruto furnish us with an inexhaustible supply of future voters, legislators, office-holders, and rulers. Are we prepared to admit them as citizens? Born and educated in the school of the most crushing Asiatic despotism, not recognising the God of our fathers, nor the principles of our religion; ignoract of the elements of human rights, to us household words; incapable for an indefinite term of years of comprehending the machinery of our political system, and unfitted by race, education, sympathics, and traditions for becoming participators in the elective franchise, they will have the power, under the present naturalization laws, of controlling, ere the expiration of many decades, the complexion of our legislation, and the character of our institutions.

There will be demagogues who will desire to use them, and the strength of numbers will give them ambition to aspire to citizenship, and energy to use it to their advantage. The contemplation of this new feature of emigration must convince every reader that we have reached the point where action is necessary. The position of our country is changed. Its relations with the nations of the earth have been essentially altered. Our own circumstances are

tions with the nations of the earth have been essentially altered. Our own circumstances are no longer those which induced our forefathers to meet the emigrant more than half way in a fraternal embrace. Then, self-preservation, or occupation of the vast uncultivated domain of our infant people, diminished by war, demanded men. Now, the tide that sets in from abroad the state of wash away are argient landmarks. ed men. Now, the tide that sets in from abroad threatens to wash away our ancient landmarks, to subvert our institutions, to instal as masters over the native born those aliens to our heritage, to destroy our nationality, and substitute a thousand conflicting factions, warring with each other, and paving the way for the iron rule of the victor in the long and bitter struggle. Self-preservation now calls for the repeal of the laws which once added to the elements of our prosperity. Not only the machinations of the enemies of freedom, but the radicals who would subvert all government—not alone the presence of the enemies of society, driven out of the land of their nativity, to escape the penalty of their crimes; but the ignorant, who may be used as the tools of ambition, of mad fanaticism, of intemperate bigotry—call upon nativecism, of intemperate bigotry—call upon native born and naturalized citizens who love the coun born and naturalized citizens who love the country of birth and adoption, to stop the birth of thousands of citizens in a day, who bring weakness instead of strength, dissensions instead of union, danger instead of safety. To enlarge our power of regeneration upon the world; to fortify our nation with an impregnable bulwark of nationality; to create identity of interest and feeling amongst those in whose bands repose the destiny of the future; to transmit the heritage of civil and religious freedom to generation. the destiny of the future; to transmit the heri-tage of civil and religious freedom to generations yet unborn; to prevent the destruction of the last experiment of self-government, now the hope and beacon-light of the world—we must, while we receive with open arms, and protect with willing hearts, and embrace with cordiali-ty, as fellow-men, the oppressed of all nations, cease to admit the cense to admit them to the best and holiest privilege of the native born—the exercise of the franchise which decides the character of our rulers, our laws, and our domestic policy. [N. O. Orleans Creole.

OUR CAUSE AND OUR DUTA-Wherever Democracy (so called) or Whiggery (so pretend ed) have heretofore ruled in particular locali ties, poor Know-Nothingism has been similarly vilified by both the old parties. Where Wiggery rules, Americanism is combatted as a Democratic ruse; and where Democracy leads, it is denounced as a Whig trick. Americanism gery ruses, Americanism is compatice as a Democretic ruse; and where Democracy leads, it is denounced as a Whig trick. Americanism, however, glides along, catching up in its course fue best, the most talented, the most honest, upon its pure and national platform; men who, like Daniel Webster, now foresee, with lim, that indeed "There is an imperative decessity for reforming the naturalization laws of the United States;" and who are now exclaiming with General Jackson, that "It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, we should feed out own; or else in a short time we will become paupers ourselves." Friends of Americanism, lay to heart these wise counsels from these revered statesmen, now speaking from the spirit land, and be prepared to do your duty and your whole duty at the coming election.—{Bucks County (Pa.) American.

A GLANCE AT THE RESULTS.—The results of the recent election present a denouement, in one view, that is practically destructive of old party reliances, their tactics, and anti-national alliances. The new power that has sprung up, for indoctrinating in the hearts of a people a purer nationality, has been heard of from various parts of the country, as presenting itself in secret array against the usurpations of foreign emissaries domesticated among us; and it has proved to have been powerfully at work in this county, striking with dexterous certainty upon the one hand or the other, as they were enabled to discover the sentiments of the nominees of the organized parties, and (with the exception of the candidate for Auditor, who ran without an-opposition,) they may be said to have elected a full ticket of their own choice, and that too without any particular regard to the avowed political standing of the respective candidates with their original parties.—Buoks County, (Pa.,) American. A GLANCE AT THE RESULTS .- The results of

A man asking another, whom he was about to help to chicken, whether he wished the leg or the wing? "It is a matter of perfect indifference to me," said the other. "And infinitely more so to me," replied the carrer," laying down the knife and fork, and resuming his own dinner.

"Hatting is their Horse."—How rampantly some little "ticky" papers of western Virginia came down on the Know-Nothings a few months ago. They raved like a "wethen." They scintillated like a glow-worm beneath a cabbage leaf. They fulminated like a pop-squirt loaded to the breech with "powder mixed with brandy, oh." They sympathized with "iron heads" as though there were an innate attraction between iron and leather. In this town they even got up a society of bull heads, (in imitation of the iron heads,) which was joined by two men.

was joined by two men.

But le! a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Whether the change is owing to the cooling effect of the recent frusts, or to

to the cooling effect of the recent frosts, or to the elections, we wor not.

We know that when a light is suddenly held up over a frog-pond, while its tenants are loud-est croaking, they cease their din; and we have a suspicion that the loss of a few subscri-bers has enlightened some newspaper chroni-clers as effectually. They are dumb now. The reason thereof is a question for the Gumptown Lyceum.—Lewisburg (Va.) Era.

Lyceum.—Lewisburg (Va.) Era.

It is True.—Those people who oppose the Know-Nothings the most vchemently are those very old fogies who were whipped out of the federal ranks more than a quarter of a century ago. "A burnt child dreads the fire," and these purblind "old fogies," having burnt their fingers with federalism, and having now got into the Democratic camp, where they assume all the democracy, are afraid they may again burn their fingers with the naturalization laws. But we don't blame them much; it isn't everybody who knows the difference between American-gold Know-Nothings and the Germansilyer Democrats.—Lewisburg Va. Era.

silver Democrats.—Levisburg Va. Era.

A Woman's Privileges.—We cannot imagine why women should hold conventions to obtain greater privileges than they now enjoy. What would the dear creatures have? A woman can say what she pleases to you without the risk of being knocked down, horse-whipped or challenged. She can go to all the places of amusement without paying a cent; she is waited upon with the utmost obsequiousness by the lords of creation, who doff their beavers to her in token of homage, and kneel at her feet, (sometimes to sue for love;) she can run up bills at dry goods stores, the milliners, and the jewelers, which her husband (unless he had previously advertised her a la Lawrence) must pay; she can take a pleasant snooze after dinner, while her husband is hard at work; she can go out and spin street yarns when the weacan go out and spin street yarns when the wea-ther is fine, without the fear of being asked to ther is line, without the fear of being asked to drink or to treat; she can paint her face if too pale, or lily-white if too red; she can stay at home in a war time, and marry again if her husband gets his quietus in battle; she can screw herselfup if too thick, or pad if too thin. Surely, with all of these privileges, she ought not to insist apon wearing the what de'ye call

A Goose Strey.—A gentleman in a neighboring city, in pursuit of a goose for his dinner, was attracted by the sight of a plump, extrasized onc.

"Is that a young one?" said he to the rosy-cheeked lass in attendance.
"Yes, sir; indeed it is."
"How much to you want for it?" asked the

"That is too much, I think. Say fiveeighths, and here's your money."

"Well, sir, as I would like to get you as a
steady customer, take it."

The goose was carried home and roasted, but
found to be so tough as to be uncatable.

The following day the gentleman accosted
the fair poulterer—

the fair poulterer

"Did you not tell me that goose was young thich I bought of you?"
"Yes, sir, I did; and it was."
"No; it was not."

Don't you call mea young woman? I am

only nineteen."
"Yes, I.do."
"Well, I have heard mother say many a time, that it was nearly six weeks younger than me."

time, that it was nearly six weeks younger than me."

Hog Srory:—We heard a capital anecdote about bogs the other day. In Madison and other counties mast and acorns are very scarce; it abounds, however, in the county of Estill. Many hogs were driven there, which the Estill people considered an infringement on their rights. Councils were called to deliberate how to rid themselves of the nulsance. Many plans were proposed, but finally, after a good deal of debate, one was adopted. It seems that hogs have a great fear of bears. Accordingly the skin of a bear was procured, and a large sow was caught from one of the droves. She was covered with the bear skin and then let loose. She immediately returned among the droves, but on her approach all the hogs took flight, pursued by the sow with the bear skin. It is stated that since the experiment not a hog has crossed the confines of Estill county.

[Louiseille Journal.]

Counsel to a Philosopher.—Instead of saying things to make people stare and wonder, say what will withhold them hereafter from wondering and staring. This is philosophy. To make separate things tamelilly common things. romake remote things tangible, common things extensively useful, useful things extensively common, and to leave the least necessary for the last. I have always a suspicion of sonorous sentences.—Landor.

Why is a young man hugging his sweet-heart like an epicure who permits his wine to leak away? Give that up sartain. Because he is scenting what he loves. The perpetra-tor of this was sent to hug the penitentiary. Sarv'd him right.

In the statistical tables just issued it is stated that tall men live longer than short ones. Who doubts that? It is also self-evident they live

If an elephant can travel eight miles an h and carry his trunk, how fast can be go if he had a little negro to carry it for him?

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY Lottery. GRAND SCHEME. Class G .- To be drawn November 30.

ONE PRIES TO TWENTY TIMESTS! And remember, every prize drawn! 10,000 Tickets-501 Prizes! CAPITALS.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama. nov 12—dewly

TRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES:

JAMES W. GRAY, Ball's Pond, Fairfield
county, Connecticut, cultivates one of the most extensive and well-established Fruit Nurseries in the
country, grown from the most healthy and thrifty
stocks, thereby producing the finest quality of trees,
and embracing all the choicest varieties of every kind
of fruit adapted to the climate, viz:

Apple, Fear, Feach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nuctarine, and Quince Trees.

Grape Vines—Isaba Ua and Catawba; Goose, Currant, and Raspberry Bashes, of the best imported varieties.

Also, Ornamental Trees, such as Balsam, Spruce, Fir, White Pine, Tamariak, Hemlock, Sugar Maple, Arbor-Vite, &c., &c. A large variety of Dwarf Pears on imported Quinco

stocks.

Orders may be left with RUSSEL GRAY, who can be seen at 255 Eighth street, or at Gray & Ballantyne's Book, Store, 498 Seventh street, or with JOHN W. BREWER, Columbia Pike, three miles from the Long Bridge, Alexandria county, Va. nov 18—1t

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In dinner, tea, and chamber sets, or in detached picces in fancy G. B. or white.
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Lamps, Fancy Goods, Wood Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Clocks, Japanned Goods, Block Tin, common Tin Ware, Children's Toys, and everything appertaining to a well furnished kitchen (the foundation of good housekeeping) may be found in our store, &c.
Call and see our stock, and get a cutalogue, and it will assist new house housekeepers in selecting what is necessary for making their homes confortable. Remember the stores No. 492, 494, and 496 Ninth street, five doors north of Peansylvania avenue.

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nov 13<sub>pr</sub>1meodif DONN, BRO. & CO. AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

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nov 13-y

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Refer to Hon. L. P. Waldo, ions, Hon. John Wilson,

nov 13—19

AND and General Agency Office, "CoJumbia Place," Seventh street, Washington,
D. C.—Claims for Bounty Land, applications for
Pension by the widows and minor heirs of soldiers killed (or who died) in the United States
service in any war since 1700, (including the Florida
and other Indian wars, the war of 1819, and the late
war with Mexico;) applications for Pension by the
widows and heirs of all Revolutionary soldiers
Money Claims against the various Departments of
the Government and before Congress; and claims
for extra pay for Army and Navy in California and
Oregon from 1846 to 1852, prosecuted by
F. E. HASSLER, General Agent.

N. B.—Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought and N. B.—Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought su-sold. nov 15—tf

G.H.MANS' Hair Dye has made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers emustachies. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing selcons with hair, whiskers, mustachies, and cyclrows of all imaginable colors, and in five ultimates they will appear on the street having them entirely changed, and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using Gilman's Dye.—Norfolk Herald.

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DO YOU wish a fine suit of Hair?—Try
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number of persons can tentify. As a toilet article it
has no superior; it renders the lair soft and glossy,
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Moore's Excelsior Soap Dentifrico is warranted to
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mouth, for purifying the breath, hardening the guns,
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seid or gritty substances, nor is in any way injurious. Price 25 cents per jar.
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No. 405, Seventh street, between H and L.—
The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Stoves, Tin-ware, Japan-ware, and fanny articles pertaining to his line of business. He requests the citizens of the Norther-Liberties to give him a call, and to examine his stock, believing that, if they shall do so, they will not go elsewhere to make their purchases.

Repairing, in his branch of business, neatly and promptly attended ts.

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